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The authors have endeavored to balance the conflicting interests in the valley and, as they have not allowed themselves to become influenced by the propaganda of the advocates of various waterway policies, they have succeeded in reaching conclusions which deserve wide recognition. In terms of wealth production agriculture is the predominant interest of the valley; second to this are the fisheries, and a third function of the river is its use as a waterway. To develop one of these at the expense of another is an unwise procedure which is too often the prominent characteristic of many waterway policies; but to balance the three so that there is sustained as little loss in total wealth as possible is the work of a genius and consequently beyond the reach of most men. To strive towards this end is always possible, and in this particular the present report is superior.

The reclamation of lake areas and overflowed lands by drainage and levee districts appears to be detrimental to the fisheries, which yield 10 per cent of the entire fresh-water catch of the United States (about $750,000); on the other hand, the flooding of the bottom lands appears to be detrimental to agriculture, which promises a yield of about $6,000,000 a year; and, again, the use of the river as a waterway in order to yield its greatest benefit must not have its depth fall below a minimum or have a too full stage which would be destructive, because of wash, to the levees. All these items are given full and fair value in the report, and a constant effort to preserve all the interests is apparent. The policy of flood control, whether by levees or reservoirs, is discussed in the same spirit; and the tables of comparative costs and benefits, while not final, are convincing attempts at serving all the interests affected.

ROBERT M. BROWN

THE NEGRO PROBLEM

M. S. EVANS. **Black and White in the Southern States: A Study of the Race Problem in the United States from a South African Point of View.** xii and 299 pp.; map, bibliogr., index. Longmans, Green & Co., London and New York, 1915. $2.25. 9 x 6 inches.

E. B. REUTER. **The Mulatto in the United States, including a Study of the Rôle of Mixed-Blood Races throughout the World.** 417 pp.; indexes. Richard G. Badger, Boston, 1918. $2.50. 8 x 5 inches.

Many people have written on the problem of the negro, but it is doubtful whether anyone has written with a truer balance than Mr. Evans. His "Black and White in South-East Africa" is the standard book on the problem in Africa, and the present book on the United States is equally good. According to Mr. Evans, "The problem of the Twentieth Century is the problem of the colour line." His method of solving it is first that the white man should really know the negro. Hence he traveled through the Southern States to compare our conditions with those of South Africa. "I never once traveled by night, daylight was too valuable. I talked with the men I met on the trains, the roads, the farms, and at the hotels, and I stayed at the homes of both black and white. I visited quays, markets, courts, factories, churches, schools, institutions of all kinds, wherever men did most congregate, and wherever their activities were being carried on." The second point in Evans's method of solving the race problem is the recognition of racial differences. "To assume that the results of geologic time can be swept away, or permanently modified, by a few years' special training, is to place the ephemeral before the fundamental. . . To the believer in the all-sufficient power of education and environment the case is proved by this evidence [of a few imitative natives who have acquired the white man's outer habits], knowing not that beneath the absorbent surface is the adamant of their race genius, formed by gradual accretion from thousands of long-forgotten ancestors."

These sound doctrines are followed by an excellent, but not very encouraging description of the Southern States. In one respect, however, Evans errs. He states that in both South Africa and the Southern States "it has been proved by the experience of nearly three centuries that the climate and conditions are favorable to European family life. The original settlers have increased in numbers by natural reproduction, and their descendants are a vigorous race, mentally and physically. . . It is social conditions, and not the land nor the climate that stand in the way of the best development of the rural South." This is only half true, for the health of the South and of South Africa is far inferior to that of the North and of England; and poor health, especially in childhood, has much to do with the stamina and achievement of a race.

Rarely has the negro been better characterized: "The bulk are of course black; of these we may say that they are, under ordinary conditions, happy and contented, indolent, vain, long-suffering, kindly, intensely social, lacking foresight, unthrifty, imitative rather than constructive, with strong sexual and religious emotions, unrevengeful, with a distinct capacity for fidelity to those they trust. I may add a disposition to accept authority, and to submit to discipline, obedient to their recognized superiors, and evincing an esprit de corps when associated in a mass. . ."

One of Evans's most interesting sections is a comparison of the mountain whites and the negroes. Speaking of the whites, he says: "Here we have a fine basis of race character to build upon. If there is reversion they revert to something good, in the Negro we have constantly to guard against reversion to something worse." Another effective comparison is made between the negroes and the Jews. The Jews come to this country penniless, illiterate, unable to speak the language, and faced by prejudice although not to such an extent as the negro. Today the Jew controls vast financial and commercial interests and even has a large share in the retail trade of the South where negroes are the customers. The negro, on the other hand, whether in Africa or America rarely succeeds in business. He simply lacks the necessary powers of concentration, thrift, and farsightedness. In summing up the progress made since the Civil War Evans says that (1) in agriculture the progress is great and the possibilities immense; (2) in domestic and personal service little progress has been made, and there is no great prospect; (3) in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits there has been progress in certain directions, little in others; (4) in trade and transport there is little progress and little promise; and (5) in the professions progress is being made, and more is possible.

Evans's book is full of passages that one would like to quote. He agrees with Reuter in his book discussed below that the tragedy and the danger of the South is "not the black man whom God made black, but the colored man begotten by the lust of his white father." It is they, with their white aspirations and their black social standing, who keep the race question boiling and render it worse each year. Keep the races apart, make the negroes once more wards of the government, encourage them to lead themselves. "Cherish the gifted of the race, say some. Lift the mass, say I; and in doing so is the true opportunity for the gifted. . . I advocate territorial separation, the conservation of what is good in native life and custom, and the gradual teaching of what they can assimilate from our civilization." Perhaps Evans is right and the United States ought to start a wholly new policy, but our experience with the Indians is not hopeful. The great trouble is that to be successful any policy demands that the negro have white tenacity of purpose and Puritan willingness to sacrifice the present for the future. While Evans's book ought to be read by every one who would understand the negro problem, it is discouraging in spite of his own hopeful attitude.

In the *Geographical Review* for October last there appeared a review of Houghton's book on the Métis or French-Indian half-breeds. The gist of the book was that the "Indians" who have distinguished themselves have been almost wholly half-breeds. By far the best results have come from intermarriages of scions of the French nobility with the daughters of chiefs. In other words heredity is of dominant importance. It is most interesting to find that in Mr. Reuter's book on the mulatto in the United States the general conclusion is the same. The method, however, is so much more exact than in any previous study of this subject that the book may almost be considered the final word.

The first part of Mr. Reuter's book is a straightforward account of the races of mixed blood in all parts of the world and at all times. This is interesting and valuable for reference but contains little that is new. Then follows a discussion of types of mulattoes or mixed races and of their position as the key to the race problem. This leads to the main problem of racial intermixture in the United States. First an attempt is made to estimate the actual number of the mixed types who stand between whites and negroes. For the country as a whole about a fifth of all those classed as negroes are mulattoes, but this proportion varies, being least in the South and greatest in the North and West where negroes are least numerous. The first half of the book ends with a good account of the growth of the mulatto class in the United States, the types of intermixture at various periods and in various regions, and the social status of the mulattoes. Reuter believes that a large part of the mulattoes are the descendants of white men of a decidedly inferior type and on the whole the colored women of the baser sort. Exceptions, however, are very numerous.

The second half of Reuter's book is an accurate and painstaking statistical study of the leaders among the negroes, using the word to include every one who has even a trace of negro blood. From every available source the author procured lists of prominent colored people. Then by means of photographs or descriptions he classified these according to the color of the skin, texture of the hair, regularity of the features, etc. Those who plainly show Caucasian characteristics are counted as mulattoes, the rest as full-blooded negroes. So far as this classification errs, it is on the side of putting too many into the full-blooded group. The final results, as recast by the reviewer, are as follows:

LEADERS OF THE COLORED RACE

	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Black	414	33	447
Mulatto	3,239	581	3,820
Number of mulattoes for one black	7.8	17.6	8.5
Chances of leadership for a mulatto compared with a black	31.2	70.4	34.0

The disparity between the mulattoes and the blacks is enormous. It becomes still more noteworthy when we remember that the mulattoes form only a quarter of the total colored population. On that basis the chances that a mulatto boy will become a leader are 31 times as great as those of a full-blooded black boy, as appears in the last line of the table; while the mulatto girl has 70 times as much chance as her dark playmate. The disparity is even greater when the more exacting professions are considered. For example, for doctors and dentists, whose profession requires at least a modicum of training, the ratio becomes 60 to one in favor of the mulatto. For preachers, on the other hand, where almost no training is required, it is only 20 to 1. "The higher the standard of success, the lower the per cent of full-blooded negroes." In addition to all this in considering these 4,000 colored leaders it must be remembered that "the Negro in America has not yet produced an individual entitled to rank among the world's geniuses. Kelly Miller (himself a Negro) has said that, judged by European standards, the race has produced no men of even secondary rank. Mr. Du Bois (another leading colored man) would seem to agree that this is a fair statement of fact."

Reuter's whole book is extremely discouraging to those who believe in the capacity of the negroes for growth. No matter how great the allowances one makes, the fact remains that white blood is generally needed in order to insure even moderate success. Reuter draws no broad conclusions, he largely confines himself to facts; but his book forces the reader to draw conclusions. It comes nearer than any previous book to a dispassionate answer to the question of the innate abilities of the negro race.

ELLSWORTH HUNTINGTON

SWEETSER'S GUIDE TO THE WHITE MOUNTAINS

M. F. SWEETSER. **A Guide to the White Mountains.** Edited and revised by John Nelson. xv and 387 pp.; map, ills., index. Houghton & Mifflin Co., Boston and New York, 1918. $2.75. 6½x 4½ inches.

"Sweetser's White Mountains" was a successful and important guidebook in the Concord coach period of summer hotels, at its height in the early eighties. It was so lavish of information, so garrulous, that early editions seem now to have value as documents in social history as well as in geography. It is interesting therefore to examine the result of an attempt to adapt it to the motor period. Taking the book first as it stands; the only map is of the railroad folder type, negligible and full of errors; no hint is given as to where maps may be obtained. There are numerous errors in the text—not surprising if, as seems probable, the editing was largely a one-man job. Accuracy in a guidebook is impossible without the help of those who have special knowledge. Taking only the region as to which the reviewer is a "specialist," the view mentioned on page 274 (small type) is the view from the South Slide, not the North; on page 288 it is stated that the peaks of the Acteon Ridge